

Specification

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The Office Action states that "Figures 1a, 1b, and 2 should be designated by a legend such as -Prior Art-".

The attached drawing contains the corrected Figures 1a, 1b, and 2.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ABSTRACT

The Applicant respectfully requests to remove the following paragraph from the abstract:

"Mirrors and glasses are devices that pass/reflect/project an image to the observer eyes. Under certain conditions the projected image contains elements that need to be dimmed or blocked in order to allow for clear view of the rest of the image."

AMENDMENTS TO THE PRIOR ART

Page 2 change "mirrotdepicted" to --mirror depicted--.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Page 3 after "(I) The sensor or sensors array it utilizes to measure the light intensity is separate from the mirror or attached to a small portion of it, thus requiring alignment with the mirror for proper operation." Insert -- The herein proposed VEM has a light sensor attached to each light control panel element (pixel), such that only the required pixels are dimmed, without affecting the rest of the picture. Now, even if

the driver moves his head he is not blinded, since the path of the light is dimmed before it actually reaches the mirror.--.

Page 7 change "The Visibility Enhancing Method (VEM) offers automatic image enhancement to common optics in-use today at various visibility conditions. By using devices such as the Light Control Panel (LCP), the VEM provides the ability to control separately some or all picture element, while keeping the other elements almost intact. In the Visibility Enhancing Method (VEM), a Light Control Panel (LCP) **32** is used to generate an active pixilated panel (Fig 3).

The Light Control Panel (LCP) produces the selective image elements and an optical array collimates the image elements and optically directs them to the LCP's focal plane. The image is transferred through the LCP (creating a sub-image) and via the complementary collimating optical array towards the observer eyes or to another optical system. Typically the optical power (magnification) of the system is one. The same collimating optics used for the complementary optics can be used to compensate for geometric distortion.

The LCP consists of pixilated array with a Thin Film (TF) light sensitive device for each pixel. Each pixel's transparency is controlled by the amount of light that shines on it. The panel can be made of transparency-controlled material **28**, comprised of transparent pixel electrodes **27**, controlled by embedded TFT Light Sensitive Elements (LSE). The transparency of all the elements (Contrast) can be controlled by the magnitude of the voltage that drives the LCP. The TF active element is attached to each Pixel (structure element) to precisely control it. The row and column electrodes used to control the pixels can be formed on the same substrate as the TF array. The driving signals are usually applied to the row (X) electrode of the pixel, and the contrast signal to its column (Y). "

to

-- The Visibility Enhancing Method (VEM) is using a Light Control Panel (LCP) **32**, to generate an active pixilated panel (Fig 3). The LCP may be constructed in a similar process as a Flat Panel Display (FPD) which is well known in the art. The panel can be made of transparency-controlled material **28**, encapsulated between two transparent electrodes, transparent electrode window **21** and a matrix array of

transparent semiconductor circuits **24** comprised of transparent pixel electrodes **27**, controlled by embedded TFT (Thin Film Transistor) Light Sensitive Elements (LSE) **26**. In the embedded pixel element a TF active element is attached to each Pixel (structure element) to precisely control the selected pixel transparency. The pixel data is temporarily stored by pixel capacitor **19**. The X electrode **20** and Y electrode **18** are formed on the same substrate as the TF array.

Driving voltage is applied to each pixel X electrode, and contrast voltage is applied to each pixel Y electrode. The LSE drives the pixel electrodes relevant to the light energy applied to the pixel which controls the pixel transparency.

In addition, LCP control **34** can be added to the LCP Panel **32** (Fig 4), through the LCP rows and columns electrodes. Varying the driving voltage can change the transparency magnitude of the entire LCP, controlling the LCP enhancing capability.-

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Page 8 change "The reflective LCP may be constricted by reflective pixel element within the LCP or transparent LCP attached with reflecting surface." to -- The reflective LCP may be constructed of reflective pixel elements within the LCP or of a reflecting surface attached to a transparent LCP.--.